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From the London Times, July 5.

AN ENGLISH MILLIONAIRE.

Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of vanity, and pursue with eagerness the phantom of a name, attend to the history of one richer than Rasselas,—even to the history of one Peter Thellusson, late of the city of London, merchant. It is partly detailed in the columns of our this day's Law Report, but scarcely plainly enough to be understood without labour by non legal minds.

It is now sixty-two years since Peter Thellusson took stock of his worldly possessions, and found that he had 600,000*l.* in money, and land of the annual value of 4,500*l.* Peter Thellusson had satisfied the ordinary ambition of an English *bourgeos*—he had founded a family. Peter Isaac, the son of his youth and the prop of his house, was heir to 35,000*l.* a year in money and land, and might claim to be a born gentleman. Peers and Peeresses might hereafter spring in intermediate succession from the loins of that denizen of a dingy little back parlour behind the Bank. The best men upon 'Change envied the rich and prosperous Peter Thellusson, who had no object of ambition unsatisfied. Peter was of a different mind; he had not nearly money enough. Let other men be satisfied to found one family; Peter was lucky enough to have three sons, and he would found three families. It was not that he loved his sons, or his son's sons; but it was the hope and desire of this magnificently posthumous miser to associate his name in future generations with three colossal fortunes. If he did not love his sons, he did not hate them; he was simply indifferent to everything except to his one cherished object. Peter Thellusson took the very best legal advice, and made a will. He left a few trifling legacies, probably to show that no unnatural antipathy to his children tainted that will with mania. But his great fortune was all conveyed to trustees. It was to accumulate until every man, woman, and child of the offspring of Peter, and alive or begotten at the moment of Peter's death, should also be defunct. No one of the children or grandchildren who had ever looked Peter in the face, or trembled in his presence, or quailed at the sound of his harsh, hard voice, should ever be the richer for Peter's wealth. "And the rich man also died." Twelve months after making this will, and sixty-one years from the present time, Peter was gathered to his unknown fathers. The will was opened, and created sensations which vibrated through the land in widening circles. Our law books picture to us the blank disappointment of the then living relatives, the gentle cachinnations of a past generation of lawyers, and the gaping wonder of the general public. There were three sons and six grandsons of this malignant old merchant then alive—all destined to live the life of Tantalus; to see this great pagoda-tree growing up before them, yet never to pluck one unit of its fruit. The terms of the will enjoined, that when the last survivor of all the nine children and grandchildren should yield up his breath, then the charm was to end; the great mountain of accumulated wealth was to be divided into three portions, and one-third was to be given to each of the "eldest male lineal descendants" of his three sons. Having thus done what he liked with his own, and excluded all his living progeny from all benefit, he ends with a whine to the Legislature worthy of Shylock appealing against mercy—he had earned his money with honesty and industry, and he hoped the Legislature would not alter his will. Of course, the first thing that followed was a Chancery suit of the fattest bulk. The common sense view of the case would have been to set aside the will, as the product of a diseased mind—a mind rendered morbid as to its disposing powers by dwelling upon an irrational object. But Lords Loughborough and Alvanley and Eldon, and judges of kindred sympathies, seem to have been led by their love of art to admire the skill with which the technicalities of our blessed real property law had been adapted to the object of this old trader. Perhaps, also, they saw something eminently sane and matter-of-fact in this good old sordid vice of accumulation, or were excited to admiration by seeing the meanest vice of man expanded into something like sublimity in its gigantesque proportions. The litigation went up to the House of Lords, and the will was confirmed. This affair naturally made a great noise. The Legislature took it up, and, although they would not set aside the will by an *ex post facto* law, they branded Peter Thellusson's memory with the imputation of "vanity, illiberality, and folly;" and enacted by statute, 39th and 40th of George III., cap. 98, that the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation shall be restrained in general to 21 years after the death of the testator. Persons of an arithmetical and statistical turn of mind also occupied themselves with the matter, and, with the aid of life insurance tables and Cocker, they calculated that this fund, accumulating at compound interest, could not amount to less than nineteen millions at the moment of distribution, and would very probably reach the tremendous figure of thirty-two millions. But "nothing is so false as facts, except figures." The calculators had forgotten to take account of that unknown quantity which must, in practical matters, be represented, not by the letter "*x*," but by the word "litigation." Contemporaneously with the Chancery suit to set aside the will there was a cross-suit to have the trusts of the will performed under the direction of the Court of Chancery. That suit is now 60 years old, and, although children and grandchildren are dead, the suit is as hale and lively as it was in their earliest youth. That suit was the true heir to Peter Thellusson, and it is still spending his money like a frolicksome young cornet. Necessarily, there were other suits. There were suits about post-testament acquisitions of real property, there were suits about advowsons, there were suits about other matters, so numerous that even equity lawyers, not stingy of their words, are fain to describe them as "various." The careful and improving management of the Court of Chancery has also exercised its influence upon this estate. The Yorkshire estates have participated in that excellent system, which has been so uniform in its action, that when we see a house all windowless and unpainted, tottering and decaying, we can predicate with a tone of undoubting conviction, "That property is in Chancery."

The last survivor of the nine lives died in February, 1856, and four new bills were immediately filed. The property is now to be divided, not into thirds, but into moieties. There is, however, a question raised as to who is entitled. Who were the eldest male lineal descendants of old Peter Thellusson in February 1856? There are two who are eldest in point of lineage, and two who are eldest in point of personal age. This point is still *sub judice*. It would not be very difficult to guess how it will be decided; but that is no matter of ours, nor would it have been a matter of the least interest to old Peter Thellusson. His object was to make the heap very large; he evidently cared not one lock of wool as to which of his descendants might be the possessors. The public interest in this long line of litigation is confined to its general aspect. Peter Thellusson's clever scheme has turned out a foolish failure. No single Thellusson will stalk over the land, overshadowing our dukes and crushing our barons by the magnitude of his territorial possessions. No thirty-two millions of money are expanded into broad acres, where men may travel and say—"Behold the conquests of the great Peter Thellusson." Whether Lord Rendlesham and Charles Sabine Augustus Thellusson divide the estate as the eldest in lineage, or whether Thomas and Arthur take as eldest in years, we should equally desire to be able to call up old Peter Thellusson to see the division of his anticipated accumulations. The Court of Chancery has so clipped and pollarded his oak, that it is not much larger than when he left it. It would be fit punishment for that purse-proud, vain, cruel old man, to see that he disinherited his own children only to fatten a generation of lawyers; that he was the dupe of his own subtlety, and that his name, instead of being associated with the foundation of a house of fabulous wealth, is only known in connection with an abortive scheme of vulgar vanity.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1858

ELECTION RETURNS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending as early as possible authentic statements of the results of the election on Thursday next.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.—We have another candidate for the Commons—John C. Williams, Esq., of Harnett County, who issued a circular on Tuesday last announcing himself. So, there are now five candidates; Messrs. W. McL. McKay, C. C. Barbee, and Jas. S. Harrington, nominees of the Democratic Convention, and Messrs. Murchison and Williams, independent democrats.

As if this number were too small, we came very near having another on Tuesday, and for all we know may do so yet. A few of the town managers, the "Conventionists," having become dissatisfied with Mr. McKay, so the story goes, called a meeting at the Post Office on Tuesday to rule him off, put another on the track as the nominee of the May Convention, and order the county democracy to support him. There must have been a weak vessel among the wire-pullers, however, for the secret was out about dinner time, and though the meeting is said to have come off, nothing came of it.

The contest is waxing warm as it draws to a close. Of the stumping we see and hear little or nothing. But of the ink-fight we see a great deal as we do printing for both sides of the harmonious. We make some money and have some fun; not the least of the latter growing out of the fact that, whilst we print for both, the regulars violently abuse the irregulars for having their printing done by us. Having a high opinion of the intelligence of their Democratic brethren, the regulars think the strongest argument against a man is to create a suspicion that he is *our* candidate. This time, however, both sides are in the same fix, and no harm should come to either. So we say, lay on McDuff,—we are ready to print till both cry enough.

This morning's mail brings us from a friend of Mr. Williams an account of his first two speeches. The people are familiar with the views of the other candidates. The communication, which we publish in another column, will inform them of Mr. Williams's opinions.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat thinks that Judge Ellis "lost sight" of the Coal Fields Road at Asheville. We have no doubt that the Democrat is right. If he did not "lose sight" of it, the Democrat thinks that he did not understand Mr. Woodfin's question "as having a bearing on that matter." Of course he did not; for Mr. Woodfin's *question* to the candidates had no bearing on it. But Mr. Woodfin understood them as saying that they were "opposed to increasing the debt of the State at present, beyond the amount pledged by previous legislation." And the candidates declare over their signatures that Mr. Woodfin understood them aright. Mr. Woodfin understood them in reply to his question on the stump, as making an exception from this general rule in favor of the railroad to Asheville (where they were speaking,) and the candidates declared over their signatures that Mr. Woodfin understood them aright. The declaration against State debt was enough, but it was made more conclusive by singling out one exception.

We frequently receive communications accompanied by a request to correct them, as the author "has not time" to write them out with care. One now before us alleges this want of time, and asks us to "transcribe" and insert it. A little reflection would show the unreasonableness of such requests. We are the hardest worked persons within our knowledge, and yet we are expected to take the trouble to do for a correspondent what he "has not time" to do for himself, and that, too, in fixing up a communication abounding in personalities towards the candidates in a neighboring county, which, if we inserted, we would be liable to be sued for as libelous. The writer must excuse us.

AGAINST STATE DEBT AND TAXES.—The Salisbury Watchman, reporting a discussion of the Rowan candidates for the Legislature, says that the Democratic candidates "have backed out from their original position in regard to internal improvements. They planted themselves, in the outset, on the platform of the Charlotte Convention. By that creed they swore to stand; and according to that platform, further and new rail road schemes *may* be begun, and the State debt increased to the very last dollar her people can bear. But the candidates in Rowan have ignored that plank in the platform, and now declare themselves *opposed to any new schemes*. * * * They say "we have gone far enough until we have paid up for what is begun, and for which the State is already liable."

The candidates of the opposition occupy the same ground: to use the language of Mr. Boyden, —"not another dollar of increase of our State debt. Not another work of internal improvements to be undertaken on the credit of the State, any where, until ample means are provided for the discharge of our present liabilities."

Now, charity should begin at home. It is all very well to talk against increasing the State debt by *new* works of internal improvement. But economy should begin by stopping *old* extravagances, getting rid of expensive habits already contracted. There is a railroad just commenced, whose Eastern terminus is at Salisbury. This road will cost an enormous amount. The State has already agreed to give it $4,000,000, and the candidates for Governor have pledged themselves to give it just as much more as may be needed to complete it. The probability is that the State debt will be more than doubled to build this Road. But as yet a very small amount of the State's money has been expended. If the other counties on the road agree with Rowan, we propose (to aid them in relieving the State of debt and Rowan of taxes) to stop building the road—the less the State debt, the sooner it can be discharged and new works undertaken, as Mr. Boyden proposes.

If the other counties do not agree with Rowan, let the Eastern terminus be changed, the few rails laid taken up and re-laid elsewhere. It will not cost much, and it will be far more satisfactory to give railroad facilities to those who refrain from grumbling about taxes. Official figures show that more than half of the entire debt of the State has been contracted for railroads traversing Rowan. The same figures show that the value of real estate in Rowan has been increased by these railroads, from about $1,100,000 to more than $2,000,000. It is not pleasant to hear her people grumbling at the few thousands per annum they pay for having their property doubled, and plenty of votes may be found in the next Legislature to stop the grumbling by putting a stop to its cause.

The Salisbury Watchman thinks that Judge Ellis's mountain manifesto against increasing the State debt (except in aid of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Road) has "kicked from under the Observer the stool on which it was resting." By no means. Mr. McRae's views are not made more acceptable to us because Judge Ellis adopts them. We did not decline to support Mr. McRae because Judge Ellis professed to be an internal improvement man, but because Mr. McRae's views differed radically from ours on that most important subject, and its collateral questions. Judge Ellis's change, therefore, does not make it necessary for us to follow his example. It is only another warning to us against joining in the support of Democratic candidates. Fortunately this last was not needed. The necessity of withdrawing from Mr. McRae's support taught us a lesson not soon to be forgotten. We had meddled (contrary to our usual custom) in a Democratic squabble, to aid one of the contestants. It was an error that we shall be slow to repeat.

Whilst on the subject we may refer the Watchman to the Observer of June 21st, for evidence that it has altogether misstated the reasons for our course. Our own uniform course, and that of the people and representatives of Cumberland, toward other parts of the State, and their applications for State aid, ought to have preserved us and them from the imputation of such narrow and selfish views as the Watchman attributes to us. We withdrew from the support of Mr. McRae, not because he was unfriendly to the Western road, nor because Judge Ellis was friendly to it, but because Mr. McRae avowed opposition to any further State aid to any improvement, and was creating a feeling of dissatisfaction about taxation, which we considered injurious to the best interests of the State.

We confess that we are somewhat surprised at the misstatement of our position by the Watchman and the Iredell Express. We make no complaint that those papers dissent from our views. But pray do not misstate them. The Express did so, and has neglected to remedy its wrong when notified of it; and now the Watchman follows suit.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Franklinburgh, Anson County, N. C., E. L. Franklin P. M. The office is on the new mail route from Lilesville to Rockingham.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, whose caustic wit spares nobody, sometimes gets a lick back. Witness the following, the point of which lies in the notorious habits of Prentice, and in the name of the best Kentucky whiskey, "Old Bourbon."

OLD HUNX ON A CASUS BELLI.

Prentice has tried how aptly and well he
Could rattle his jokes on poor *Monsieur Belly!*
But an older French gentleman seems the more fit
And natural butt of Prentice's wit.
"For"—says Old Hunx, whose tongue there's no curb on—
"Hasn't Prentice, for years, been a butt of *Old Bourbon?*"

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—As this singular and very fatal disease appears to be travelling rapidly in this direction, we can scarcely hope to escape it in this State. We therefore annex some account of its symptoms and of the remedies proposed in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, in all of which it prevails rather extensively, many cattle and deer having died of it. It is sometimes called the black tongue, and sometimes a murrain. The majority of cases are said to exhibit the black or sore tongue. If not relieved, they die very quickly. A writer in the Savannah Republican describes a case which he saw, and which led him to conclude that it was a severe cramp in the stomach, which might be relieved by prompt treatment when the first symptoms occur. The cow, says he, "was feeding and apparently perfectly well, when all at once she became blind (*blind staggers*) and turned around several times and fell, and showed that she was suffering the most excruciating pain in the stomach; every muscle quivering, so as to draw the stomach almost into a knot, and within one hour she was dead. Before she died, I examined the mouth and found that the gum of the upper jaw, between the lip and teeth, had become black and showed signs of mortification. With her mouth open and tongue out she died in agony."

He advises persons to keep on hand, ready, the following proscription, and to administer it promptly. There will be no time to send for medicine after the disease appears:—

Rx: Spts. Camphor, 2 ounces.
Tinct Oppi, 2 ounces.
Spts. Turpentine, 1 ounce.
Hoffman's Anodyne, 2 ounces.
Tinct Cayenne Pepper, 2 ounces.
Oil Peppermint, ½ ounce.
Spts. Lavender, Comp., 4 ounces.

After this "drench with a strong solution of *salt*, (one quart,) and wash the mouth with a strong solution of copperas or blue stone."

Another writer states that he had fifteen cases, and had lost none: "the disease yields readily (says he,) when the proper remedies are applied in time. I use a strong solution of copperas water, alum, and saltpetre, with which I wash the mouth out thoroughly, twice a day, (oftener would do better,) and drench with salt and water, and rub powdered alum in the mouth. I find five or six applications to be sufficient to produce a cure. After the cattle pass the founder stage, with which they are first taken, you can't tell whether they have the disease or not, unless you examine the mouth. They fall away daily, as they can't eat anything. The tongue and gums become dreadfully swollen, and turn black. When they get in this situation, the best plan would be to knock them in the head, dig a hole and bury them."

The buzzards are dying in all that section of country, in consequence of eating the carcases of cattle which die of this disease. A favorite terrier dog played with a mop which had been used to wash the mouth of a sick cow,—taking the mop in his mouth and tossing it up. The dog was taken sick the same day, and was found dead the next day, his body and head swelled to five times their natural size.

THE NEW GOLD REGION.—A collision is apprehended between the American emigrants to the Frezer river gold region and the Hudson's Bay Company, which, under its charter from the British government, has and exercises the rights of government over that territory. One of its rights is to buy and sell all commodities imported there. The Americans complain that they are "fleeced" by the high prices at which the Company sells goods. But as they are placed on precisely the same footing as British subjects, it would seem that they have no reason to complain, especially as they have gone there of their own accord, and probably against the wish of the British authorities and people. President Buchanan has been appealed to, but is understood to have replied that he has no remedy.

It will be a wonder if the 20,000 Americans who have gone there, mostly from that comparatively lawless State, California, do not attempt to get up a revolution and "annex" the Frazer river gold region to the United States. Nothing but the great power of England will prevent the attempt. If it were only Mexico, we should have another slice in a month or two.

The National Intelligencer says,—

"A leading journal of the Northwest, with, it would seem, some lingering traces of a sore disappointment not yet forgotten or forgiven, adverts to the fact that if our Government had steadfastly adhered to what was proclaimed by President Polk in the face of the world to be our "clear and unquestionable" title to the territory of Oregon up to 54° 40′ of north latitude, we should now be able to count within our borders another Eldorado besides that of California."

NEW YORK, July 27.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.—The steamship Moses Taylor arrived here to-day, from Aspinwall, with the San Francisco mails and passengers to the 5th inst. She brings $1,200,000 in gold.

The Frazer river excitement continues and the reports of the richness of the gold deposits are almost fabulous. One letter writer says his first day's yield was $700. Victoria was crowded with Americans, and building lots were held as high as $20,000. The Hudson Bay Company were buying gold dust at $15 per ounce. The Indians had begun to molest the emigrants; a party of ten whites had been attacked and six killed. Twenty-two canoes filled with Indians had passed up the river, going into Victoria, and 200 more were on the way. The mining region would probably soon be overrun with them, and an indiscriminate massacre undoubtedly follow.

The gold on Frazer river is said to have been first discovered by a man named Charles Adams, who was afterwards shot and killed by his partner, Charles McDonald.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.

The First Cotton.—The steamship TEXAS from Galveston has arrived here with two bales of new cotton, the first receipt of the season.

Hon. Thos. L. Clingman will deliver the Annual Address at the next State Agricultural Fair, which will be held on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October next.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—The candidates for the Legislature from Cumberland and Harnett addressed the people at Barbecue on yesterday (Monday) and at Upper Little River to-day. The number of candidates increases as the canvass progresses. Jno. C. Williams, Esq., who we understood heretofore as merely saying to his friends, "That he would serve if elected," came out to-day unequivocally as a candidate, and will canvass the balance of Harnett county. Mr. Williams is well and favorably known to the people of both counties. No man can doubt his democracy. He said by way of explanation, that at first he thought the convention which assembled in Fayetteville in May last was fairly gotten up and fairly reflected the wishes of the people; but now he was satisfied that such is not the case, and that the nominees of that convention have no claims upon the party for their support; that he felt it not only a privilege but *his duty*, from the numerous solicitations he had received from the citizens of both counties, to declare himself, *unequivocally a candidate*. In defining his position and his principles, he was peculiarly happy and forcible. In his advocacy of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, he showed that he was its fast, firm and true friend. I have heard the other candidates, who are pledged to do all in their power to advance the claims of this great work, and who are admitted to be fair exponents of the views and feelings of its friends, advocate its claims before the people on different occasions, but I must say, without any disparagement or disrespect to them, that I never heard its claims more ably and clearly presented. He showed that it was not only a great State work, but that it was truly entitled to aid from the Legislature; that our market-town, Fayetteville, had unfortunately been neglected too long; that his feelings and his interest were with Fayetteville and her people; that his heart was in this scheme, and that his greatest efforts would be to ensure its success.

In reference to the River improvement he said, the other candidates said nothing about it when he heard them at Kingsbury; that "the thing called a convention" said nothing about it in their platform; and that he was not prepared *then* to say what his course would be about it, until to-morrow; that he was taken by surprise in being called out on it, and did not wish to take any position until to-morrow, when he would explain his position on that scheme. In reference to the "Harnett county question," he was unprejudiced and not mixed up in any of their disputes—he had taken no part for or against any place or party; but to end the strife he was willing for the people to vote on the location; and he urged upon his fellow citizens of Harnett to make mutual concessions and sacrifices for the purpose of settling this vexed question as speedily as possible.

If the citizens of Cumberland, especially the citizens of Fayetteville and the friends of the Coal Fields road, could have heard Mr. Williams, they would vote for him without distinction of party. He is a democrat, a reliable man, every way worthy of the confidence of the people, and would reflect credit as a representative upon any people.

A SPECTATOR.

Death of a Member of the Faculty.—Mr. Joseph B. Lucas, Tutor of the Latin Language for several years, at this University, died in this place on the 21st instant, of Consumption.

Chapel Hill Gazette.

Arrest of a Fugitive.—Information was communicated on Thursday afternoon to Mr. F. L Schuboe, State Constable, that Col. H. Faulk, of Robeson county, North Carolina, who had escaped from the jail of that county, was at the Pavilion Hotel in this city, with his family. Proceedings were immediately taken to secure his arrest. A warrant was issued by W. D. H. Kirkwood, Esq, Magistrate, on the oath of Mr. Schuboe, and Mr. T. E. Strother, First Lieutenant of the City Police, was detailed by the Magistrate as a special officer to serve the warrant.

After one o'clock, Friday morning, Messrs. Strother and Schuboe proceeded to the Pavilion Hotel, where they found Col. Faulk and wife, his two sons and several servants, who had made arrangements to leave the city by the early train to Augusta. Deputy Sheriff Hendicks and ex-Policeman Hicks joined the officer at the house. The arrest was made quietly and without resistance, and Col. Faulk was conveyed to the Guard House, whence, upon return of the warrant, and examination before magistrate Kirkwood, he was committed to the jail, to await a requisition from the authorities of North Carolina. Information has been sent to the sheriff of Robeson County that Col. Faulk is in custody here.

We are informed that Col. Faulk, whose manners certainly bespeak him a gentleman, is a planter of abundant means. He was complicated in May 1857, in an unfortunate affair, by which a neighbor's servant lost his life, and for which he, with one other was held to answer. Before trial, he succeeded in escaping from confinement, and had for some months been at liberty when he was arrested on Friday morning.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Crop Prospects.—We recently passed through portions of Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Gaston counties, in this State, and the finest prospects for the largest Corn crop gathered for many years, present themselves everywhere. The corn on the uplands looks as vigorous and luxuriant as the best low grounds usually do—and should no disaster happen, the barns of the farmers will not be able to hold the millions of bushels they will raise. It is said in the up-country, that in the event of no misfortune to the crops, corn can be purchased in abundance there for 40 and 50 cts. per bushel.

The Wheat crop was not equal to that of last year, but owing to the great breadth of land sown this year in that grain, and the large amount of last crop still on hand, wheat and flour are abundant and selling at low rates. We saw some best family flour sold at $3 50 per bbl., and the opinion was that it would be lower still. So "flour fixins" will be in the reach of the poorest. North Carolina is the greatest country in the Union, after all.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Important to Milliners.—The fall fashions for bonnets, we learn, provide artificial fruits as a substitute for flowers. The latter will pass entirely out of use. Instead of roses, Johny jump-ups and daffy-down dills, the bonnets of our belles will be graced with clusters of artificial currants, fox grapes, cherries and other fruits done in glass of the least possible thickness. A specimen of the new bonnet was exhibited to us yesterday. It is a unique affair, and resembles a cabbage leaf trimmed with tomatoes. The price is cheap—only thirty dollars. Young gentlemen contemplating matrimony will please notice.—*Phila. Gaz.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, July 24.

The British steamship Indian, from Liverpool July 14th, arrived at this port this afternoon.

The British House of Lords had passed a law to permit the House of Commons to admit Jews.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hull had moved to discontinue the practice which authorizes men-of-war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags with the view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her futile efforts on the coast of Africa. Mr. Cardwell denied that her efforts were futile, and urged the continuance of the blockading squadron. Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the Government, agreed with Mr. Cardwell. He stated that the difficulties with America had been swept away, and that Lord Napier had sent a dispatch saying that Gen. Cass had assured him that the United States Government would give earnest consideration to any proposals for the verification of the nationality of vessels. Lord Palmerston also opposed the resolution, which was lost, yeas 24 nays 123.

Two fireworks manufactories in London had exploded, by which about a hundred persons were injured, and some fatally.

There had been a terrible massacre of Christians at Jeddah by the Mahomedans. Twenty persons were murdered, including among their number both the English and French Consuls. Three British men-of-war have been ordered there.

There is later news from both India and China. In Central India the rebels were becoming troublesome, and were re-occupying many forts from which they had been driven. The allied fleet in China were anchored off the mouth of the Peiho. The six days allowed for a reply to the demand of the Plenipotentiaries having expired, a British steamer had taken up two gunboats and a hundred and fifty sappers. A French transport with nine hundred marine infantry had arrived. The French had got two gunboats over the bar of Peiho, but two English dispatch boats had stuck fast. The capture of the forts at the mouth of the river was expected in a few days.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, July 26.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 17th, passed Cape Race yesterday.

The massacre at Jeddah attracted much attention throughout Europe. Turkey has promised to avenge the crime. It is reported that England and France would occupy the place.

Bombay dates to June 19th state that the Culpee rebels had defeated the Scinde troops at Gwalior, and that large numbers of the latter had gone over to the enemy. A strong British force was preparing to recapture Gwalior.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, 17th.—Cotton—sales of week 57,000 bales. Declined from a sixteenth to an eighth. Closed quiet. Speculators 1,800—Exporters 3,500. Orleans middling 7d. uplands do., 6 13-16. Stock in port 628,000 bales. American 570,000. Weather favorable to crops. Flour declined 6d. Wheat declined a shilling. Corn very dull. Rice firm. Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine dull at 42 a 44.

The "Old Log Cabin," Burned to the Ground—The Cincinnati Gazette informs us that the celebrated "Old Log Cabin," the former residence of General Harrison, situated at North Bend, about fifteen miles below Cincinnati, has been totally destroyed by fire. The Gazette learns from passengers who arrived by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad that as the train arrived at North Bend, the Log Cabin was enveloped in flames, and that its destruction was complete. It was occupied by Col. Wm. H. H. Taylor (who married a daughter of Gen. Harrison) and family, and such was the rapid progress of the fire, and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night clothes. Of course nothing was saved in the way of furniture or documents, and the probability is that many valuable papers, left by President Harrison, together with articles cherished as relics of the Old Hero, and of the early history of the West, have been destroyed with the building. The only portrait of Mrs. Harrison in existence, with two or three of the General, taken at different periods of his life, are also probably destroyed.

Mrs. Harrison, the widow of President Harrison, fortunately was not in the dwelling; the venerable lady at present being at the residence of Hon. J. Scott Harrison, a son of Gen. H., a few miles beyond the old homestead.—*Bal. Patriot.*

Gold Production for 1857.—The production of gold in Australia for the past year is set down by the best English authorities at one hundred millions of dollars. The production in other countries is estimated as follows: California, $65,000,000; Russia and Siberia, $20,000,000; other parts of the world, $15,000,000. Total, $100,000,000. We thus have two hundred millions as the gold crop of 1857, and the actual amount is likely to be rather more than the estimated aggregate. At this rate, two thousand millions of gold will be thrown into the monetary circulation of the world during the next ten years.

DIED,

In Harnett co., on Thursday the 8th inst., Mrs. NANCY CLARK, relict of David Clark, dec'd. Mrs Clark was born in August 1770, and though the eldest, was the survivor of all but one of a large family. A member of the Presbyterian church from early life, her christian course was consistent and exemplary to the end. Possessed of a strong and intelligent mind, remarkably accurate and retentive as to memory, she was looked to for advice and as authority in the history of families and events of this section of country for the last 80 years.—COM.

Presbyterian copy.

In Johnston county, on Saturday morning the 17th inst., JOHN McLEAN, Esq., aged about 55 years. His loss is deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends, both in this, Harnett and Johnston counties. He had been for four years Sheriff of Cumberland county, and held other places of trust. Candid and conscientious in every duty, whether as an officer, a private citizen, or a christian gentleman, he justly enlisted the confidence and respect of his friends and the public generally.—COM.

Presbyterian copy.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of Prof. Leland, Davidson College, N. C., GEORGE VERNON GIBBS, son of Kingsley B. Gibbs, Esq., of St Augustine, Fla., in the seventeenth year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 27.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Mrs J A Worth, Capt J A J Bradford, W McClane, M Jernigan, G & C Barnum, G Brandt, S T Hawley & Son, J A Craven, J J Jackson, Elkin Co, A B Marsh, G McNeill, Rockfish Co, S Hatrick, R McDaniel.

Lutterloh's Line. July 28, with passengers, and goods for H L Myrover & Co, A Holmes, jr, S J Hinsdale, J Martine, W N Tillinghast, P Taylor, S T Hawley & Son, W Overby, G W Williams & Co, J W Lett, D & W McLaurin, E J Hale & Son, J C Smith.

From McRee's Life and Correspondence of Iredell.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention to consider the propriety of adopting or rejecting the Federal Constitution met in the Presbyterian Church at Hillsborough, July 21st, 1788; and consisted of two hundred and eighty members.

The most prominent Federalists were Iredell, Davie, Gov. Johnston, Spaight, Maclaine, and Steele. "Foremost in their number, and the leading spirit in the whole body, was the late Judge Iredell, conspicuous for his graceful elocution, for the apt application of his varied learning, his intimate knowledge of the working of schemes of government, and his manly and generous temper."†

Davie, with spotless plume, towering in intellect as in stature above the majority of the members, stood like a knight of the olden-time, lance in hand: the lustre of his military services played about him, and was reflected in flashing light from hauberk, morion, and polished shield.

Governor Johnston, the President of the Convention, "calm, lucid, and convincing," seldom participated in the debate; it was only when, in Committee of the Whole, he saw his friends hard pressed by their adversaries, that he spurred into the "melee," then his blows were always delivered with stunning effect.

Maclaine, "sensible, pointed, and vigorous," was the Hotspur of his party: choleric, and defiant, his iron-heel, instead of extinguishing, kindled animosity into flame.

Steele was "laborious, clear-sighted, and serviceable by his knowledge of men"

The other side was led by Wilie Jones, Caldwell, T. Bloodworth, Judge Spencer, and McDowell.

Wilie Jones, of Halifax, was the most influential politician in the State: ultra-democratic in theory, he was aristocratic in habits, tastes, pursuits and prejudices: he lived sumptuously, and wore fine linen; he raced, hunted, and played cards; he was proud of his wealth, and social position; and fastidious in the selection of associates for his family. A patriot in the Revolution, he was now the acknowledged head of a great party. He was jealous of his authority, and prompt to meet any attempt to undermine his power. His knowledge of human nature was consummate; and in the arts of insinuation he was unrivalled. He had the powers of forecast, and combination, in an eminent degree: and his plans, if sometimes intricate, were always ingeniously constructed. As a spider in its web, speedily apprised of any disturbance at its extremities by the vibration of its thread, is alert to repel assault or secure a victim, so ever on the "qui vive" he was resolute and efficient in his defence, and the assailant often became the assailed. Though generally relentless, and uncompromising as a partisan, he had a generous heart, and on more than one interesting occasion, had given signal proof that he could soar above the murky atmosphere of party. He was a loving and cherished disciple of Jefferson, and was often taunted with his subserviency to Virginia "abstractions." He seldom shared in the discussions. His time of action was, chiefly during the hours of adjournment: then it was that he stimulated the passions, aroused the suspicions, or moderated the ardor of his followers; then it was that, smoking his pipe, and chatting of crops, ploughs, stock, dogs, &c, he stole his way into the hearts of honest farmers, and erected there thrones for himself.

Judge Spencer, "candid and temperate," was far superior to his associates as a debater.

David Caldwell, a Presbyterian divine, was learned and intelligent. Residing in a region but sparsely populated, and whose necessities were great, he had for years discharged the triple functions of preacher, physician, and teacher; and for all these various offices his industry and sagacity had so qualified him, that he had no rival. The love and confidence of the people to whom he ministered, were as unbounded as his own charity. His isolation from the great world, and the relations he had so long occupied to others, had rendered him somewhat pedantic, and dogmatic: "a man of the closet, and theories, he was impracticable," and tenacious. Thoroughly conversant with the most difficult questions of polemical theology, when he entered the political arena he was as a rash adventurer at sea, ignorant of the distinction between "main-sheet" and "main-sail," and without the necessary instruments, or the requisite knowledge, to effect his voyage in safety.

McDowell, the rival of Davie in military renown, was a man of action rather than words.

Timothy Bloodworth, by no means the least among them, was one of the most remarkable men of that era, distinguished for the versatility of his talents, and his practical knowledge of men, trades, arts, and sciences. The child of poverty, diligence and ambition had supplied the place of patronage and wealth. Preacher, smith, farmer, doctor, watchmaker, wheelwright and politician; if his brain was a receptacle of ideas somewhat ill-assorted, and his learning so ill-digested as sometimes to excite ridicule, and expose him to the charge of quackery, his manifold services, his unheralded charities, his gentle offices, had been received by his neighbors as testimonials of a mission almost divine. In the social circle, good-humored, gay, and full of racy anecdotes, as a politician "he was resolute almost to fierceness, and almost radical in his democracy."

Immediately upon the report of the Committee to prepare rules for the government of the Convention, Mr. Jones moved that the question upon the Constitution should be put, alleging that every man's mind was made up. This was promptly opposed by Mr. Iredell, and "so much against the sense of the house," though a large majority was with Jones on the main question, that it was defeated.

Mr. Caldwell then submitted some abstract propositions, which he styled "maxims"—"fundamental principles of every safe and free government:" they were six in number; and he insisted that they should be regarded as a standard by which to estimate the Constitution. He was resisted by Iredell, who demonstrated in a very few words the absurdity of one of his propositions. After some little altercation, the previous question was put, and resulted in a vote of 90 for the maxims—169 against them. Encouraged by these preliminary successes, Mr. Iredell wrote his wife, on the 25th, "the prospect at present is rather against us, but I do not despair. The opposition attempt to disconcert us by entering into no debate. However, we notice all material objections which we know have been made, and answer them." Conscious that they were greatly overmatched in ability by their antagonists, the anti-federalists seemed resolute to avoid discussion. Jones remarked that "he could put the friends of the Constitution in a way of discussing it. Let one of them make objections, and another answer them." Gradually, however, the followers of Jones were seduced into the debate.

The burden of the argument appears to have been thrown upon Mr. Iredell by his party. He spoke more frequently, and at greater length than any other on the floor. His object was to conciliate; of this he never lost sight. No impertinence tempted him to angry retort. Under temptations and provocations, such as often drove his friends to invective and personalities, he preserved the equanimity of his temper. He defended, he removed objections; he persuaded, he appealed to interest; and awakened into life the spark of national pride. His vigor, and the extent and variety of his attainments, excited the admiration of his adversaries. His words were neither too few, nor too many, but such as were in common use, and conveyed his ideas clearly and distinctly, to the simplest understanding; his style was terse and condensed; his arguments, direct and solid, struck their mark with the force of cannon balls. But genius and eloquence, and learning and patience, were exhausted in vain. Jones's forces were too numerous and too well disciplined to be beaten. With them, his nod was approval of the highest authority; his sneer the refutation of the most perfect logic; the scrape of his foot the signal for attack; his uplifted finger the token of caution or silence.

The Federalists manœuvred for a direct vote —aye or nay—upon the Constitution, but were foiled. The Convention determined neither to ratify nor to reject; but to recommend a declaration of rights and twenty-six amendments; and, meanwhile, to await the action of the confederated States. The amendments were, in the main, those proposed by Virginia. Mr. Jones quoted a letter from Mr. Jefferson, in which he stated that he wished nine States to adopt, to preserve the Union; but that the other four would reject, that there might be a certainty of amendment; this was conclusive with his party. On the final vote they had a majority of 100.

The Convention being also commissioned to fix a seat of government, determined that the plantation of Isaac Hunter, in Wake county, or such spot, within ten miles of said plantation, as the Assembly might select, should be the future capital of the State.

Though Mr. Iredell, in the Convention, made few or no converts to his cause, he gained many friends for himself. The Western members in particular were so won by his amiability, that at the ensuing session of the Legislature, when Rowan was divided, the new county was named, in his honor, Iredell.

A Mr. Robinson attended the Convention as stenographer. The Federalists were desirous that the debates should be published, trusting that their dissemination would produce a salutary change in the opinions of the people; at their instance Iredell and Davie assumed the responsibility and care of the publication. Neat copies were made in Edenton by Mr. Lorimer (an Englishman), from the notes of the reporter; and as far as practicable, the speeches were submitted to their authors for correction. This enterprise involved Iredell and Davie in some pecuniary loss. The debates are to be seen in Elliot's collection, and do so much honor to the State, and compare so well with the debates on the same subject in other States, that no North Carolinian can fail in grateful recollection of the energy and industry of the two eminent men to whom he is indebted for their preservation.

After spending a day with Mr. Hooper, who "swore he would have him at least one day to himself," Mr. Iredell, on the 4th of August, commenced his journey home, leaving Governor Johnston to "finish copies of the business" transacted by the Convention.

†Vide Hubbard's Life of Davie.

The Assembly met at Fayetteville November the 2d, and organized by the election of Mr. Cabarrus Speaker of the Commons, and Charles Johnson Speaker of the Senate. At the same time and place a second Convention on the Federal Constitution convened. Over the deliberations of the latter Governor Johnston presided. Chowan occupied a most conspicuous position amid sister-counties. The Governor and both the Speakers were from that county, while another citizen was revising the statutes of the State. At this juncture, Governor Johnston's influence was probably greater than it had ever been. He was unanimously re-elected Governor; and the Convention having adopted the Constitution, was by a similar vote chosen the first United States Senator from North Carolina. He was succeeded as Governor by Alexander Martin. The Assembly passed an act establishing a University, now located at Chapel Hill: this wise, and beneficent measure was chiefly due to the exertions of Col. Davie, aided by the exterior influence of the Executive. At the head of his list of Trustees, Davie placed the names of Samuel Johnston and James Iredell. The Legislature seems to have been actuated by a spirit of unusual liberality: they passed an act to encourage the manufacture of potash; and also, another act prohibiting the exportation of hides, skins and furs, as a means of encouraging domestic manufactures: if they violated in the latter act a principle of political economy now well understood, their motive was laudable. The Assembly adjourned Dec. 22d.

It is worthy of remark that while North Carolina was out of the Union, her government was prudently administered; her commerce revived; and a general repose prevailed from the seaboard to the mountains: nor was her capacity for aggression in war contemptible: she had raised troops, in '86, in defiance of an article of the confederation, to protect her frontier settlements; in '88 a body of her militia, under Gen. Joseph Martin, had made an expedition against the Chicamaga Indians; and such was the ardor and eager desire of her Western borderers for an Indian war in the present year, that it could only be counteracted by the influence of the East. The Western men proposed to levy fifteen thousand volunteers; had the Legislature assented, the force would have been raised immediately.

A Promising Youth.—The Baltimore Republican gives the following as a few of the exploits of a boy only fifteen years of age, the son of a respectable resident of that city. "Not long ago a young Newfoundland dog, the favorite of his father, was securely tied by this young Nero, who saturated the body with camphene oil, and set fire to the inflammable fluid, which had the effect of roasting poor Towser until life became extinct, after the endurance of the most intense, agonising suffering which the mind can conceive. The young demon being well pleased at the result of this experiment in cruelty, next endeavored to roast alive his little sister, a bright intelligent child about six years of age. Having playfully bound her legs and arms with a clothes line, he placed her upon the cooking stove in the kitchen heated to an intense degree in order to prepare dinner for the family. Shrieks of the agonized little victim were fortunately heard by the mother, who rushed down and removed the poor child before she was fatally injured. Toleration of the young villain's crimes had now ceased to be a virtue, and the father was engaged in preparations to effect his removal to the House of Refuge, when the hopeful youth suddenly disappeared at night from his dwelling, and no tidings have been heard of him since."

The people of Drummondville, (Canada,) on the banks of the Niagara river, below the falls, are very much excited in relation to the encroachments of the river upon the land. The banks are constantly caving in, and the Reporter, published at that place, in a recent issue declares that twenty years more—at the rate the bank is now being washed away—and almost every homestead will be in the Niagara river. Several have gone already.

Fatal Drinking Match.—The Lancaster (Pa.) *Times* says that Mr. Isaac Baer, of Warwick township, in that county, and one Garber, drank seven gallons of whiskey, in 13 days, when Baer died of mania-a-potu, leaving Garber master of the field.

WHIPPY SWAMP.

"Whippy Swamp!"—we think we hear the unsophisticated and unenlightened reader ejaculate, "What or where is Whippy Swamp? It is not down in the latest gazetteers, and the newest map mongers, with singular unanimity, have ignored its existence." All that may be; but, nevertheless, there is such a place as Whippy Swamp. It is down in South Carolina, somewhere within the precincts of Prince William's Parish. Its natural productions are Majors, Generals, Colonels, Captains and buncombe speeches. Everybody in Whippy Swamp is supposed to wear epaulettes, and to have a broadsword swinging at his side. They are a military people down there, in the Swamp. Their voice is always for war, and every man looks upon himself as a private standing army, ready for an emergency. What these chivalrous Swampers say and do, therefore, cannot be matter of indifference to the rest of mankind, and, of course, cannot be passed by us newspaper chroniclers with silent contempt.

But "Whippy Swamp" is chiefly celebrated as the most rampant disunion district in all South Carolina. The Whippy Swampers are born and bred with the notion that everybody out of Palmettodom is "an infamous abolittonist,"—and to be an infamous abolitionist in Whippy Swamp, is to be "the sum of all human villainies." They don't like the Union, either, these Whippy Swamp folks don't,—and the only conception they generally have of the Fourth of July, is to get together to denounce that Union, and the Federal Government of it, as a very great tyranny, to be got rid of by the Colonels, Majors, Captains, and high privates of the Swamp, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Whenever that glorious anniversary comes round we are always uneasy until "Whippy Swamp" is heard from. We are uneasy lest, by talking like sensible people, we should lose our annual laugh over the speeches and toasts which distinguish (or extinguish) "the day we celebrate." These usually are far better than the Hard Shell Baptist man's Harp Sermon, about the "Mountains of Hepsidam," and "the whang-doodle mourning for his first-born." The Charleston Mercury is the organ of the Swamp folks—and has just come to us with a full report of their celebration. On looking over the list of guests, this year, we do not see quite so many "Generals," "Colonels" and "Lieutenants" as on former occasions. In fact, it would seem as if all the greatest men in the Swamp had packed up their traps, and left nobody behind, except that inevitable and eminent patriot and statesman—Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt. Everybody in the Swamp knows Keitt. Keitt was the leading idea there on the "Fourth." They were so full of Keitt that they could neither think nor speak of much else. Now, if the reader thinks we are joking, just let him run his optics down the following complimentary reiterations which we cull from the toasts at the Swamp Dinner:

By J. J. Mole: The Great Gun of the 3d Congressional District, L. M. Keitt—Though he did *flash* on the English Kansas bill, we will prick him, prime him, and try him again

By J. F Kearse: Hon. L. M. Keitt—A statesman honorable and trustworthy; old Orangeburg may well boast of such a son.

By B. W. Kearse: L. M. Keitt—the brightest star in the constellation of Carolina's statesmen.

By Isaac Ellis: Col. L. M. Keitt—Will be our next Representative in Congress.

By J. W. Warren: L. M. Keitt—The rising star of the South; may he be elected again.

By L. S. Bryan: Hon. L. M. Keitt—Prince Williams is proud of her Representative.

By H. P. Bryan: Col. L. M. Keitt—Voted right in 1852, and just as true in '58; may he be our next Senator in Congress.

By H. D. Gooding: L. M. Keitt—A model statesman; we have proved him, and will not change him for a mushroom politician.

By P. D. Sinclair: Col. L. M. Keitt—We wish to see him again at Whippy Swamp, where he will get a warm reception, and a cordial salute from the old musket of P. D. Sinclair.

By Captain John A. Lightsey: Our honest and talented Representative to Congress, L. M. Keitt—Will always be the choice of the people, though upstarts may oppose his election. (Cheers.)

By F. Cassidy: Hon. L. M. Keitt—He has courage enough to not brook an insult, and honor enough to acknowledge a fault.

These Whippy Swampers are evidently under the conviction that the Fourth of July was only made for one purpose—and that was the glorification of—not George Washington, nor Franklin, nor Jefferson, nor any other of the Revolutionary fathers—but Lawrence M. Keitt. To be sure, there was one of the company that seems to have had something in his cranium besides "the Colonel,"—a soft spot, which sought manifestation in this exercuiating compliment to the 'last and best:'

By Wm. F. Snider: The Young Ladies—So lovely, so beautiful, so kind; they ever have my love and applause.

Get out, Snider! Get out!

While the Colonels, and Majors, and Captains, were thus honoring "the day" in the Swamp, the Disunion boys were having an equal jolly time, in another damp place, in the same parish—Wallerburgh. Here, too, the illustrious and magnificent Mr. Keitt was the idol, and here is the way they got down and worshipped him:

L. M. Keitt—Our immediate Representative; his past services only the more secure the confidence of his constituents.

By Col. A. M. Peeples: L. M. Keitt—Our immediate Representative; able, energetic, and fearless, he retains the undiminished confidence of a generous constituency.

By A. L. Campbell: L. M. Keitt—He has the confidence of his constituents; may he long serve us in the halls of Congress.

By Wm. Sanders: L. M. Keitt—The brilliant champion of Southern rights; ever ready and untiring. his trenchant blade is as true as it is irresistible.

By Joseph Fraser: L. M. Keitt—Our distinguished Representative in Congress; may his State accord to him the meed "Well done thou good and faithful servant," thou hast been faithful to thy constituents and the South, and the *Senatorial Chair* shall be thy reward.

By John Rumple, Jr.: Col. L. M. Keitt—For his patriotism and heroic defence of Southern institutions, his constituents and the people of his native "Palmetto" are always ready to accord to him the "Well done good and faithful servant."

After they had toasted the "Col." over and over—until there was nothing more of him left to toast—the minds of the Wallerburghers—like that of the adolescent Snider, above quoted—turned to "women;" and the wine being in, here is the way the wit came out:—

By Capt. Fredk. Fraser: Woman—It is the duty and delight of man to love and protect her.

There, now, is an original idea for you! Girls, let the Captain pass!

Woman—
Of all God's gifts, the best
With which complaining man is blest;
A mother, sister, or a wife,
Can quell the stormy scenes of life,
Can soothe the heart, where e'er we roam,
And bring contentment to our home.

Woman—The guiding star of our hopes upon earth; she shines with a bright, pure and constant light of beauty, innocence and grace.

By W. Mulligan: The Ladies of Crocketville who have honored us with their company to-day—Their presence is more cheering than wine.

After "women," naturally enough, came the "doctors." Doctor Pinckey ran strong on politics and the "people:"

By Dr. C. Pinckney: The free, enlightened and highly capacitated voters of St. Bartholomew's Parish—It is the candidate's duty, whatever may be the issue in election, cheerfully to abide by their judicious verdict.

There,—that will do. "Highly capacitated voters," Doctor, is good. We have nothing more to say—not a word.—*Express.*

The New Gold Region.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from San Francisco, July 5, 1858, that "up to this time, it is safe to say that at least *twenty-five thousand* able bodied men (Californians) have already left this State and gone to the North. These embrace men of all classes. The majority are industrious miners, who have been toiling laboriously for months or years, digging in our own mines $3 to $10 per day, but believing that Fraser River mines would pay better, say $5 to $25 per day, they have been tempted to sell out their old claims, and packing up their shovel, hoe and pick, and shouldering their cradle, have gone off to the new and unexplored mines, in hopes of bettering their fortunes. All the idle men of the cities have also gone North, and if the news yet to be received during the present month, is confirmatory of what has preceded it, we believe that California will lose at least one sixth of her working population. Our interior cities of Stockton and Sacramento have already suffered terribly. Particularly is this true of Sacramento City. Stores and dwellings are being closed out, the inmates leaving at any sacrifice for the North. Brick stores on J street, that have heretofore rented for one or two thousand dollars per month, can now be hired for one dollar per day."

"As yet, we have no *tangible* evidence of gold being there in such *vast* quantities as is reported. It is doubtful whether we have yet received in *gold dust* one dollar to the man of all who have yet departed from this State. Of the existence of gold in the bed of Thompson and Frazer rivers, there can be no doubt; but whether the water ever falls sufficiently to allow the drainage of the rivers or the working of the bars to an extent to remunerate the great army of miners who have gone, and are yet to leave us, is quiet problematical. It is, however, quite remarkable that we have as yet received no well authenticated news of a failure to find gold dust. None have yet returned from the mines unrewarded or discouraged. The few that have returned, came down for goods and stores suited to their wants, and have gone back, full of hope, to the new mines. Many "early birds," who went up in April to prospect the country, have written encouragingly to their friends and co-partners, and there are many instances where stores, workshops, mills, &c., have been closed up, and all hands gone off with bag and baggage, carrying with them their wives and children.

"The rush is alarmingly great. The thoughtful business man is troubled to know the result upon trade and commerce in our own city and State. There is no doubt but a great injury has already befallen our State, when viewed from a mercantile stand point. The trade of and with the interior of the State has well nigh been ruined, and, for the time, broken up. The town is filling with miners who are flocking here from all parts of the State, *en route* for Frazer River. Our farmers are now busy gathering in their crops, hurrying their grain to market, that they, too, may be off to the new El Dorado of the North, not stopping to count the cost of an Indian war, or the effects of a northern winter in those high latitudes. The calm and reflecting believe that these new mines cannot be worked but about four months in the year, owing to the high water and the winter's cold and snow."

"Many of our steamers go to sea crowded like sheep with passengers, and so many on board that all cannot sit, or lie down at once."

"As the first fruits of this exodus North, several interior newspapers have stopped, and the materials gone to Bellingham Bay. While in our own city, the Roman Catholic organ, "The Monitor," has ceased after a three months' existence. The "*Wide West*," long considered a very prosperous Sunday paper, has also deceased. We hear of others both daily and weekly, in our city, that must, I fear, soon close down their presses."

Value of Railroads.—We would propose to the worthy Teutonic farmer in that honest district of the Old Dominion called the *Tenth Legion*, says the *National Inteligencer* who doubted the benefit of railroads and opposed his county's subscribing any aid to the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire company, to take the annexed paragraph from a Virginia paper into serious consideration before the agent of the railroad company next comes round to get subscriptions:

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 204 miles in length, and it cost about $7,000,000. In 1850 the taxable value of the land in the counties through which it passes, as taken from the census, was $28,942,647; and in 1856 the State assessment makes it $53,917,229, or an increase in six years of $25,365,558. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement which has cost only $7,000,000."

Insurance.—The importance of insurance against losses by fire and water may be seen at a glance by the following figures: There were 322 fires in the United States in 1857, and the amount of property destroyed was $14,502,000. In 1856 the amount of property destroyed was upwards of $3,000,000 greater. The entire loss by marine disasters in the month of December last was $2,306,735. The above amount included thirteen steamers, forty-two ships, thirty-two barques, twenty-two brigs, and fifty-seven schooners. If this property was insured, as the most of it undoubtedly was, many thousands, perhaps millions, of persons bore the loss, each one suffering a little; whereas if no insurance had been affected many persons would have suffered a business ruin, while others would have been seriously crippled in their affairs of life.

An Erudite Mayor.—The Worcester (Mass.) Chronicle gives the following as a verbatim copy of a letter from a chief magistrate of a certain corporation:

Dear Sur—On Monday next I am to be made a Mare, and shall be much obliged to you if so be as you will send me down by the Coatch some provisions fetting for the occasion, and I am to ax my brother, the old Mare, and the rest of the Bentch. I am, sur, &c.

The above was answered by a wag, into whose hands it fell, as follows:

Sir in obedience to your orders, I have sent per coach two bushels of the best oats; and as you are to treat the old Mare, have added some bran to make a mash.

The Danbury *Times* says that a woman who had been divorced from her husband on account of his drinking propensities and consequent cruelty, married him again on his reformation during the great revival. But the husband fell into his old habits, and a short time ago, in a fit of intoxication, returned to the house of the woman he had twice married, and committed to the flames every article of her wearing apparel upon which he could lay his hand. For the betrayal of her trust in this and other acts, she now positively declares that she will *never marry him again.*

Hints to Parents.—Do all in your power to teach your children self government. If a child is passionate, teach him by gentle means to curb his temper. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by frank good humor. If indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make obedience reluctant, subdue him by counsel or discipline; in short give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins.

The Administration and Gen. Walker the Filibuster.—Gen. William Walker, long a pet of the Democracy, has published a letter in the Mobile Register, making grave charges against the administration. The substance of Walker's statement is as follows:—

"In the month of October last I was in New Orleans preparing to return to Nicaragua. About the middle of the month General Henningsen arrived from Washington, and soon after we met he informed me that he had important news to communicate. He then proceeded to state that while in Washington he had held several conversations with the Secretary of War; that in the course of one of the interviews the Secretary had informed him of the determination on the part of the President to arrest the expedition to Nicaragua, adding, at the same time, that the acquisition of Cuba during his administration was an object dear to the heart of Mr. Buchanan. The Secretary further proceeded to say, according to Gen. Henningsen's report, that if we would turn our attention to Mexico and enter into the service of Comonfort we should have the support of the United States government; that while in the Mexican service we might by some act—such as tearing down the flag of Spain—bring about a war between Mexico and Spain, and Cuba might then be seized by the former power. The Secretary, according to the report I received, informed General Henningsen that means would not be lacking for such an enterprise, and when pressed by the General to state how the means could be had, he replied—"I have gone to the length of my tether; before I can say more it will be necessary for me to see a person above me." In the next interview the Secretary informed the General that he was not authorized to go further, but that he might rely implicitly on the means being provided if the enterprise were undertaken. When General Henningsen made this communication to me I was shocked at its nature, and remarked that the government could hardly be in earnest. He said that he had been authorised to place before me the character of the conversations held with the Secretary of War and to communicate them also to a friend of the Nicaraguan cause residing in New Orleans."

Cass Yrisarri Treaty.—The New York *Times* of yesterday has a letter from its Panama correspondent containing the substance of a letter from Secretary Cass to President Martinez on the subject of refusal of the latter to sign the Yrisarri treaty. He accuses Martinez of insulting this government by withholding the treaty after his pledge to Gen Lamar had been sent here by a special messenger. Gen. Cass demands, as the only reparation, a return of the treaty as ratified by the assembly in regard to the rights of American citizens in Nicaragua, as that country is devoid of adequate tribunal. The Cabinet at Washington has no other resource but to decide the matter by sending a proper naval force to both sides of the Isthmus.

From Washington.—The President before going to Bedford appointed John Nugent, Editor of the San Francisco Herald, agent at Frazer river to prevent disturbances between our citizens, and the authorities there, being satisfied that the British Government will pursue a liberal policy there.

The Government not having a sufficient naval force at command to carry out the proposed Paraguay expedition, Commander Page has gone North to engage private vessels for that purpose.

The "Eloquence of the United States" (in Russell's Magazine) affords a good topic for quiet sarcasm. Mr. Poinsett said the happiest thing in his life to that garrulous damsel, Miss Bremer—an antique, not a gem—when, in reply to her compliment upon the wonderful gift of the gab possessed by the Americans, he shook his head mournfully, saying—"Alas! the most melancholy gift ever accorded to a people." It will certainly be the death of us. Our only hope is, that its universal diffusion will make it vulgar. Everybody is eloquent, and it comes by nature. That is the worst feature of our case. It is just as much a right with us to be eloquent, as it is with each newly born Virginia boy to be a President of the confederacy. But the subject is quite too commonplace.—*Char. Mercury.*

A correspondent in North Carolina writes: "Some years ago the subject of a State Penitentiary was agitated among us, and candidates for the Legislature were called on to declare their sentiments very distinctly in regard to it before election. The Hon. Peter Jackson was up for the House, and, in presence of his constituents, stood up to make a speech.

"'Fellow-citizens!' he said, 'in accordance with time-honored custom, I come to declare my political sentiments. You know I am a Democrat, rocked in the cradle of Democracy, and was never any thing else, and never shall be. There are three topics that now agitate the State: the United States Bank, the Tariff, and the Penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well known, and come to the Penitentiary, *where I shall dwell for some time.*'

"It was long before the audience could allow him to reach his destination."

Harper's Magazine.

GENTLE WORDS.

A young rose in the summer-time,
Is beautiful to me,
And glorious the many stars
That glimmer on the sea;
But gentle words and loving hearts,
And hands to clasp my own,
Are better than the brightest flowers,
Or stars that ever shone!

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew the drooping flower,
And eyes grow bright and watch the light
Of autumn's opening hour:
But words that breathe of tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time,
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,
With all its *subtle art*,
And gold or gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart.
But, O, if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles,
How beautiful is earth!

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

But remember, though box
In the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox
Should be OXEN, not OXES.

[*Comic Grammar.*

And remember, though fleece
In the plural is fleeces,
That the plural of goose
Aren't GOOSES nor GEESES.

[*Exchange paper.*

And remember, though house
In the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse
Should be MICE, and not MOUSES.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*

All of which goes to prove
That Grammar a farce is;
For where is the plural
Of rum and molasses?

[*New York Gazette.*

The plural—Gazette—
Of rum don't us trouble;
Take one glass too much,
And you're sure to see DOUBLE.

[*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Robeson County Bible Society held its annual meeting, June 5th, at Philadelphus Church. The opening sermon, which seemed to produce a deep impression, was preached by the Rev. P. J. Carraway.

The meeting was one of no little interest, and it is hoped an influence has gone from it, which will be promotive not only of the effort which we are now making to supply the destitute in our own county, but which will extend to the destitute in other places. It seemed to be truly gratifying to our Society, that we are now to have the Bible, in its text and accessories, &c., as published at its organization, by the American Bible Society. The Branch Societies, whose delegates were present, and who handed in the following sums, were, Antioch $23 30, Philadelphus $13 30, Centre $24 90, St. Paul's (for two years) $44 07, Lumber Bridge $6 15, and Lebanon $10 10. The newly organized branch of Montpelier, from which $23 50 were forwarded, was received and enrolled. Several Branch Societies had no delegates at this meeting; but the executive committee hope to hear soon from them,—that they are cordially cooperating in the good work of supplying the destitute in our county with the precious word of God, and also in humble, persevering efforts to send it throughout the world.

The Executive Committee reported, that while some progress had been made the past year, in visiting and supplying the county, yet the work was not carried on with that energy with which they hope now to do it.

Bibles and Testaments can usually be procured at the Depository, near Philadelphus, of Mr. Neill Buie, and now, also, at Mr. Angus S. Brown's Store, at Lumberton.

Great Excitement in Weldon—The Citizens forming themselves into a Vigilance Committee—A Man Tarred and Feathered.—The Weldon, North Carolina, *Patriot* says:—A man of the name of Isabell has, it appears, been residing in this place for some length of time, under circumstances of rather extraordinary mystery and singularity. It appears that Isabell has never been seen out of his house during the day time, nor has he ever been seen to associate with a white man, but has every night a crowd of negroes around his house, to whom he sells whiskey, and from whom he buys whatever said negroes can steal, or pick up. Such has been the shrewd and artful cunningness of the scoundrel, that it has been so far found impossible to get the proper legal evidence necessary to convict him, so that a few days ago a portion of our citizens formed themselves into a committee and waited on Isabell, and gave him his orders to leave by Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, in default of which he was to be treated to a coat of tar and feathers; accordingly, finding on Tuesday evening that he had not gone, and hearing that he had resolved not to go, the committee proceeded to take the law into their own hands, and on due trial and conviction, he was sentenced to receive a coat of tar and feathers and to be escorted out of town, which sentence was executed in due form.

Travel on the Central and Gaston Roads.—We observe that the travel on these Roads has considerably increased of late. On Wednesday morning last two cars of the nine o'clock train of the Gaston Road were filled with passengers, over one-half of whom came down on the Central Road.

Raleigh Standard.

A cargo of North Carolina wheat, consisting of three thousand bushels, raised by James C. Johnston, Esq., was sold in Baltimore yesterday morning by Messrs. John Williams & Son, to Messrs. T. W. Levering & Son, for seed wheat, at the high price of $1 76 per bushel.

Marriages, and Reasons for Marrying.—How very lightly people think of marriages when they make them, whatever they may be afterward; and many examples are there then of the evil and the good—the "better," and the "worse." I had been called upon—says the Rev. J. Eagles, in his Essays re-published from Blackwood—in the absence of my friend B——, to marry a couple in the little town of ——. After I had married this couple, a very dirty pair offered themselves —chimney sweeper, in his usual dress and black face, and a woman about fifty. What could possess them to marry? The man run off from the church door as soon as the ceremony was over, as fast as he could run; the woman took a contrary direction.

It is astonishing how ill-understood are even the words of the marriage service. It is in vain you explain. It is nearly always, for "I thee endow," "I thee and thou," and the holy ordinance is fired out of their mouths as though it were a piece of cannon. How should it be otherwise? they never heard of the word before.

Very recently, bluff big Farmer M—— told me he was to be married on such a day. I was was taken by surprise, for I had buried his wife but a very few months. He was a stout big widower, near sixty, with lungs louder than any Stentor, and very irritable. He saw I was surprised and took fire, and literally roared, "Why, now, what be I to do? I got vive cows, and nobody to look after 'em."

Foolish man, thought I, and I remembered the passage—"How shall a man have understanding whose talk is of bullocks?"

"And pray," said I to the bride elect, as I met her soon after this, "what may be your reason?"

She was a widow, and like an old bird, was not to be caught with chaff. She looked very grave and business-like, and replied, "There is a widowhood on the estate."

One had practised the ceremony beforehand—he was a deaf man—but unfortunately he had taken the wrong leaf; and being asked if he would, "forsaking all other, keep thee alone unto her, so long as ye both shall live;" and being nudged to answer, repeated the response from the order of baptism, "I renounce them all."—*English Paper.*

A Model Letter.—A returned Californian recently told us an amusing story of letter writing. He said many of the miners are very illiterate, and to write a letter is quite a formidable task. On one occasion a young man, in crossing a mountain had become lost and perished in the snow. The cayota, an animal of that vicinity, attacked the body and, when found, the head had been entirely eaten off. A friend of the young man, who knew his family, was told by the other miners that it was his duty to write to the father of the deceased an account of his death. After some objections for want of practice in such undertakings, he concluded to devote the next afternoon to it. At night he produced his letter, saying he had done the best he could, and thought it told the story. His letter was as follows:

"DEAR MAJOR:—The kiotas have eat your son's head off. Yours, HENRY BOOCHER."

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th of July, 1858, a Negro Girl by the name of NANCY BURNETT. The said girl was bound to Alfred Jackson, afterwards sold to me for the unexpired time of her apprenticeship—the time not yet expired. She is of a dark copper color, about five feet high, stout built, with a grum looking countenance. I will pay the sum of FIVE DOLLARS to any one that will take her up and confine her in Jail, so that I can get her again, or safe delivery to me at my Plantation in Cedar Creek Dist.

M. A. KING.

July 28. 32-2tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

☞ We are requested to state that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., Candidate for Governor, will address his fellow citizens of Harnett County at Summerville, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst.

Mr. McRae is to speak here on Wednesday evening.

A LETTER FROM JUDGE ELLIS.—A democratic friend handed to us this morning, the following extracts from a letter just received by him from Judge Ellis.

It states a fact that has nowhere else been stated in regard to the Asheville discussion, viz: that Judge Ellis, on that and on all other occasions, declared himself in favor of the Western Road. If we could, by any intuition, have known that fact—it has certainly not heretofore been published—we, as well as almost this whole community, would have been saved the necessity of putting upon the Woodfin correspondence the *only* construction of which, by itself, it is susceptible, to-wit, that the Judge, in opposing "*any increase* of the State debt, at present, beyond the amount pledged by previous legislation," opposed any increase of that debt for the purpose of aiding the Western Road, which is certainly not embraced in any previous legislation. It is the Judge's own fault if he incautiously committed himself, by his deliberate signature, to a pledge which falsified his real position.

We feel bound to say, that the Judge's present statement in this matter is entirely satisfactory, and that, if we could vote for him at all, we would not be deterred from doing so by the Woodfin correspondence, thus explained. There are, however, too many other reasons why we should preserve our position of neutrality.

Letter from Judge Ellis to a gentleman in Fayetteville.

"RUTHERFORDTON, July 29, 1858.

"DEAR SIR:—Mr. Yates of Charlotte informs me that there is some misunderstanding in Fayetteville, relative to Mr. Woodfin's note and my reply.

"That note and the question contained in it referred *exclusively* to the Western Extension, in which road they felt most interested.

"I had before the same audience declared explicitly in favor of the Fayetteville & Coal Fields Road, and read from the *Observer* an account of my speech in your *Town* in May, as containing my sentiments on that subject. I have declared in favor of your road on every stump in N. C., without a single exception and without equivocation. If that is not satisfactory to our Fayetteville friends I will regret it. It is all I could do. * * * * * *

"But all this shall not deter me. I intend to do what I think right, regardless of consequences to myself personally.

"I look upon your road as a *State work*, and not simply one for a single community. I shall treat it accordingly.

"I learn the last Observer is down upon me. Sorry to hear it. I have not seen it. * * * * *

"Truly yours,

"JOHN W. ELLIS."

The Fayetteville *Observer* is willing to produce the impression that Judge Ellis has abandoned his pledge to the Fayetteville Coalfields Road; and this upon the ground that the paper drawn up by Mr. Woodfin, and signed by Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae, contains no allusion to that Road. This view of the matter is clearly incorrect, and is unjust to Judge Ellis, for the plain reason that the Fayetteville Road was not in controversy. *That* was regarded as settled, and the controversy, as the paper referred to distinctly states, was solely in relation to the Western Extension.

That Judge Ellis will maintain and make good his pledges in regard to the Fayetteville Road, and in all other respects, we have not the slightest doubt. Indeed, his whole course during the campaign is in marked contrast with that of Mr. McRae. He has held and promulgated the same opinions and the same views both in the East and in the West, not varying a hair's-breadth for popularity or for votes. Such a man, backed by the dominant party, may be depended on, not only to maintain faith but to effect good for Cumberland and the coal-field region; and we are surprised that the *Observer*, which is a sincere friend of the Road, should be willing upon mere suspicion or inference to assume that Judge Ellis has forgotten or ignored his pledge.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Observer gave Judge Ellis's own words. If they misstate his position it is his own fault, and no one will rejoice more than we, to find that he incautiously committed himself by signing a paper which conflicts with his previous pledges.

The Standard is in error when it states that the Observer seeks to produce an impression of a change by Judge Ellis "upon the ground that the paper drawn up by Mr. Woodfin, and signed by Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae, contains no allusion to that (Fayetteville) road." The Observer did nothing of the kind, as the Standard will see by reference to this and preceding issues of the Observer. The Observer merely called attention to the fact, that Judge Ellis had pledged himself against any further appropriation except to carry out previous legislation.

THE TWO EMBRYO CITIES.—We learn that there was a large attendance at the sales of Lots in Carolina City and Morehead City, on Beaufort Harbor, last week. The Carolina City Company sold about $18,000 worth of lots, and the Morehead City Company a much larger amount.

CHIEF JUSTICE NASH.—Judge Nash has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to travel. He passed through Weldon, on his way to the Virginia Springs, on Tuesday last.

LARGE MELON.—Mr. Jos. Downing, of Cedar Creek, has presented us with a water melon weighing 29½ lbs.

BETTER STILL.—Another melon this morning, from J. C. Blocker, Esq., weighing 33½ lbs.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—We have in type a reply to the Wilmington Journal on Judge Ellis's Woodfin letter; but its publication is rendered unnecessary by the letter from the Judge, received this morning, and our remarks thereon.

But the Journal passes from that to another subject, on which a reply is necessary.

It claims to have so shaped its course "as to avoid all motive for the perpetuation of any jealousy or ill-feeling between the two towns of the Cape Fear—the two towns which ought to be not only the first in wealth and trade, but the closest in friendship and alliance of any in the State," and charges that the Observer has labored "to raise up and increase in the minds of its readers a prejudice against Wilmington, and measurably, against all the rest of mankind."

This identification of Wilmington with "all the rest of mankind," is noticeable, inasmuch as it is an admission by a Wilmington editor that there *is* any mankind outside of the limits of that "city." "Paris is France."

But seriously, we have always believed that the two towns of the Cape Fear *ought to be* "the closest in friendship and alliance of any in the State." Why are they not? Has Fayetteville ever *done* any thing to harm Wilmington? If so, let it be stated. Has she ever *done* any thing to advance the interests of Wilmington? We think so. All Wilmington rail road and river schemes have had the aid of Fayetteville votes and influence in the Legislature, though every one of them has injured Fayetteville. Can Wilmington say as much as to Fayetteville enterprises? Not exactly. Her Senator voted against giving us a naked charter for the Coalfields road. And at the last session of the Legislature, if Wilmington was disposed to aid us in the great struggle for State aid, her newspapers did not indicate the wish, or express disappointment or sympathy when we failed. No, no. From the days of Timothy Bloodworth, the Wilmington man who decided the question against fixing the capital of the State here, to the present day, Wilmington has turned the cold shoulder to us. She has had money to subscribe to the Weldon road, the Manchester road, the Central road, the Charlotte road, the Deep river improvement, (so called,)—to every thing which benefitted herself and injured Fayetteville, BUT NOT ONE CENT TO THE COALFIELDS ROAD WHICH WILL BENEFIT BOTH WILMINGTON AND FAYETTEVILLE. The only aid which Wilmington has given to this work, so well calculated as it is to make the two towns the first in wealth and trade, and to produce a friendship and alliance between them, has been, to do some advertising and forwarding for the work, all of which have been duly paid for by the Company.

With a long persistance in this policy of building rail roads *around* Fayetteville, (all injuring Fayetteville and one of them not benefiting Wilmington,) and a plea of poverty only when called on to help a road in the *natural route* of trade, which will benefit Wilmington *and* Fayetteville, can the Journal wonder that we have no very great admiration for either the wisdom or the liberality of Wilmington? If the two towns ought to be so closely united, as the Journal says, why has Wilmington refused to help make them so? She has used her means against us, and yet the Journal preaches to us about "friendship and alliance."

Now we once had the very kindest feelings possible towards Wilmington, as we still have towards some of her most excellent citizens, but we frankly admit that our views have changed. We would not obtrude our feelings upon the public unnecessarily, but we are often obliged to speak of our neighbor, and we must speak frankly and truthfully when we do speak. We *cannot* see Wilmington helping every thing that hurts us, (including one scheme which was expected to lead to the inquiry where Fayetteville *was?*) and then refusing the slightest help to the only Fayetteville *and* Wilmington work, without a feeling of indignation. The Journal may call this "poisoning our readers against every body in all other parts of the State,"—(Wilmington being "the State," again,)—and it may charge us with refusing "to accept offers of friendship,"—(sounding very loudly because empty,)—and it may go still further, and assert, in defiance of many public evidences well known to it, that our nature "will not permit us to accord to any democrat the credit of good motives." All this it may do. But our nature does not prompt us to regard *words* as of more significance than *acts*.

The Journal may continue, as it has done in the very article on which we are commenting, to injure Fayetteville under the jesuitical pretence of being a better friend to it than ourselves, by representing to *its* readers that we attack friend and foe, and "would have our readers regard all mankind as the enemies of Fayetteville." [All mankind, again.] And again by asserting that we have ever expressed, much less constantly expressed, as the Journal says we have, the belief that the democrats "won't do what is right towards Fayetteville, and that they don't mean to do so when they say it." Will the Journal favor us with a reference to any such expression ever used by us? And will the Journal also favor us with any pledge of the democratic party to grant aid to the Coalfields road? What we have said has been in reference to internal improvements generally, and has applied to candidates of both parties who have avowed their sentiments against further appropriations; and that no party, as a party, would be likely to grant State aid. The remark of the Journal is well calculated to array the democrats against Fayetteville, and looks like an excuse in advance for their failure to grant State aid.

This whole article in the Journal is very nearly akin to those it published during the last session of the Legislature, when it "trusted" our bill for State aid would pass, *but*, "it is a strangely tangled affair, and we think there must be something behind that we do not understand," said the Journal then, and this was followed up by doubts and cavils about the supposed cost of the road, all tending to obstruct the passage of the bill.

The town of Beaufort and the new Hotel at Carolina City are crowded with visitors from every portion of the State.

McREE'S LIFE OF IREDELL.—The extract which we make to-day from this work states some facts which are known of course to many reading men, but are unknown, probably, to the large majority of the people of the State. As, for instance, that the Constitution of the United States was ratified by a Convention which sat *in this town* in 1789; and that the University of North Carolina was established by the General Assembly which met *in this town*, at the same time that the Convention met.

In regard to the location of the seat of the State Government at Raleigh, which was done by the Convention which sat in Hillsborough in 1788, (mentioned in the extract which we make,) it is well known that it was done by the vote of Timothy Bloodworth, a member from New Hanover, who, owing to some personal grudge, as tradition has it, voted for that place against Fayetteville, which was preferred by his constituents. What a difference that vote has made in the condition of the State, and especially of the Cape Fear part of it. Mr. McRee himself says of it, in a note, vol. 2, page 216,—

"The Cape Fear interest was in favor of Fayetteville as the capital of the State; the Eastern and Middle sections for a more central location. The question was eventually determined by the defection of Mr. Bloodworth, member from New Hanover. The change was, I believe, a fatal blow to the interests of the State, and the development of its resources—a change from a town in "esse" to one in "posse." Fayetteville would soon have become a flourishing city; Raleigh can never have any other consequence than what attaches to a mere seat of government."

The character of Willie Jones of Halifax, the leader of the democracy of that day—"ultra-democratic in theory; aristocratic in habits, tastes, pursuits and prejudices,"—would fit more than one of those who have succeeded him as leaders of his party. It shows what there is in a name.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Since we called attention to this subject in our paper of Thursday, we have heard of several cases of the disease in Richmond county, N. C., and even of some in this town. They do not appear to be as virulent or fatal as the cases are represented to be at the South; yet sufficiently so to call for the utmost watchfulness against using the milk or eating the flesh of diseased cattle, and for promptness in taking measures to relieve the sick animals. The symptoms we have heard of are those of founder, of cramp in the stomach, of sore mouth and udder, and of refusal or inability to eat.

Since the above was in type, we learn that a number of deer have been found in the woods, dead, evidently of the same disease. And further, that one gentleman of this county, North of this town, has had 53 cattle sick. None of them have died, owing to prompt and careful treatment, though he fears that two or three will die. It is also reported that several cattle have died in this county West of town.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Elections will be held during the present month in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, and North Carolina, and in Kansas Territory. The elections in all these except North Carolina take place to-day. In Missouri the election is for members of Congress, of the legislature, and for county officers; in Kentucky, for a Clerk of Appeals; in Arkansas, for members of Congress, and of the State Legislature; in Texas, for two State officers; and in North Carolina for governor, members of the legislature, and a member of Congress in the eighth district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Clingman to the Senate. Upon the legislature about to be elected will devolve the duty of electing a senator to succeed the Hon David S. Reid, whose term will expire on the 3d of March next, and also of filling the unexpired term of Judge Biggs, now filled by appointment of the governor. In Arkansas, a senator is to be elected to succeed Judge Sebastian. In Texas, a senator is also to be chosen, to succeed Judge Henderson, deceased. The people of Kansas vote upon the acceptance or rejection by the people of Kansas of the land proposition embraced in the bill passed by Congress for its admission into the Union as a State—in fact, upon the question of coming into the Union.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has published, as he is required to do by law, a list of all the appropriations made at the late session of Congress. The list makes 17 columns of small type in the Congressional Globe, the official paper of Congress, and is of course beyond the capacity of other papers to publish. But at the close, the Clerk has summed up the aggregates in the following

RECAPITULATION.

Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Civil, and Miscellaneous	$12,796,646 42
Diplomatic and Consular	912,120 00
Indian Department, Revolutionary, Invalid, and other Pensions	3,407,156 85
Army fortifications, Military Academy, and Military Roads	25,683,610 46
Naval service	14,508,354 23
Post Office Department	19,047,456 00
Ocean Steam Mail service	1,460,750 00
Collection of the Revenue	3,600,000 00
Treaty with the King of Denmark	408,731 44
	$81,824,825 40.

Besides this rather considerable sum of nearly eighty-two millions of dollars appropriated at a single session of a democratic "economy and retrenchment" Congress, there are very many other amounts appropriated but marked as "indefinite" by the Clerk, for the reason that the amount depends upon some contingency, the settlement of the person's account at the Department, or some other cause. It is probable that these will swell the whole amount to eighty-five millions of dollars.

It will be seen, however, that nineteen millions of the whole amount is for the Post Office Department. And it is but just to the democracy to admit, in a comparison with the "extravagant" expenditures of John Quincy Adams, (amounting to thirteen millions a year,) that the Post Office expenditures of that day did not form part of the regular appropriations, but that the Postmaster General then collected his own revenue and paid his own expenses. Take off the nineteen millions for the Post Office, (it was about three millions in Adams's day,) and there will be still about sixty-six millions of dollars required for the ordinary expenses of an "economical administration."

Democracy is certainly a "dear" institution.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: As you seem to do the printing for both the regular and irregular democratic factions or parties in the present canvass for the Legislature, allow us through the columns of your paper to advise the democrats of Cumberland as to the progress of the canvass in Harnett county. We heard the candidates at most of the precincts in this county, and it may be important to the citizens of Cumberland to know their views in reference to internal improvement, even if they feel no interest in the other questions exciting the people of Harnett.

On the "Harnett question" they are all agreed, and pledged to leave the location of the county seat to the people. Messrs. Gilmore and McKay took strong grounds for the Coal Fields Road, and advocated its claims very ably. As to the C. F. & D River improvement, Maj. Gilmore said he did not wish to take ground for or against it, but would obey the wishes of his constituents if he could ascertain what they wanted.

Mr. McKay said it was not a favorite scheme with him and never had been, but that one of three things should be done with it: first, that the State ought either to appropriate a sufficient amount to complete it, or appropriate money to take it out, or they ought to sell it. That he would "work *all night*" to sell it to any one that would buy it and pay the debts of the Company: that if the State was liable, or honorably bound as a stockholder, for the debts, he would never allow North Carolina to repudiate her just debts, if his votes could prevent it. He stated that he had taken ground against any further appropriations to this work on every stump in Cumberland, and would not change ground, let the result be what it might.

Mr. Barbee said he would vote for the Rail Road, and that on the River he would stand on the Charlotte platform.

Mr. Harrington took the same ground.

Mr. Williams said he did not know what to do with the River; that when the locks were in good order and he could get his timber and lumber to market without any delay, he thought it was the greatest work in the world; but when the locks were out of order and he could not get his produce off, and was short of money, he *cussed* the river as the meanest thing in the whole world, and illustrated his position by an amusing story of the Dutchman who went to law about a piece of land: After hearing the opposite counsel argue the case and make it out very strong against him, the Dutchman told his lawyer to "give it up," "give it up;" the land was not his, "give it up." Never mind, said his lawyer, you wait and hear the other side. And when his own lawyer had stated the case and met the arguments urged by the opposing counsel, the Dutchman ran up and said, "*stick it to him! stick it to him!* d—d if it aint my land after all." He thought that something should be done with it, and he would cheerfully agree to the position taken by Col. Murchison and McKay, to sell it, restricting or graduating the charter so as to regulate the tolls to be charged on other produce than coal.

Col. Murchison took strong ground for the Rail Road: said that he would "first plant himself on the Road, and if he could get an appropriation for that he would then readily adopt the Charlotte platform—and not till then; that his favorite plan—and it was his own plan—was to sell the River with the restrictions named by Messrs. McKay and Williams.

Mr. Williams is an able advocate of the Rail Road, and we must do all the candidates the justice to say that they are in favor of that work. But it is said that *one at least* of the Harnett candidates stated in Cumberland that he believed that the people were clamorous *against* the River, and that *he was clamorous against it too.*

We think we have stated the positions of the candidates fairly and impartially, and leave it to the people of Cumberland to say how they square with the positions taken by them in that county. The contest is nearly over; the candidates have gone through the two counties; their claims have been fairly and fully canvassed, and it now remains for the people to say *who* shall be their representatives? The people of Harnett county have no objection to the "*nominees*" from Cumberland—we will give them our warm and hearty support. But the Democrats of Harnett have appealed to the democracy of Cumberland not to force upon them the other "nominees" For making that appeal we have been denounced as disorganizers of the democratic party, by an *irresponsible party press*, claiming to be the organ of the Democratic party. It remains for the freemen of Cumberland and Harnett to say whether they will join in that denunciation of those who have stood by the democratic party at all times and under all circumstances, "battling for principles and not for men;" to say whether they will reject our appeal and elect to the Legislature one man who voted against one of the regular "nominees" of our party two years ago, and who refused in the recent "pow wow" to vote for the resolution pledging the convention to support its nominees until he knew who they were. And the other, a man who gave his *vote* and *influence* for David Reid, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, against the Hon. Warren Winslow, the gallant standard bearer of our party.

Such, brother democrats, are the men that we are denounced for refusing to support. Their political antecedents may not have been known to you before, but you know them now; and when we present for your support such men as J. C. Williams and Alex. Murchison—men who have been tried and found true—and at a time when the services of such men are wanted to advance your interest—men calculated to reflect credit upon themselves and constituency—men who are as thoroughly democratic as yourselves—will you reject them, jeopardize your own interest, and oppress us? We cannot believe it.

DEMOCRAT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 30.

The steamship Hammonia arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., and London evening papers of same date.

Turkey.—Besides punishing the authors of the Jeddah massacre, Turkey offers the sum of 150,000 francs to the families of the English and French Consuls. Hostilities had commenced between the Musselmen and Rejahs in Bosnia.

It was reported that there would soon be a general uprising against the Russians. The Circassians had defeated the former, taking eight of their guns and killing 800 men.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.

Health of New Orleans—Yellow Fever.—The mortality in this city for the past week shows an increase over the previous week. The number of deaths was 187, including 25 from yellow fever and 19 from consumption. Notwithstanding the number of yellow fever victims, the health of the city is considered good, as it is believed that the season is too far advanced for the disease to become epidemic.

The Va. Springs—Late accounts report that there are 100 visitors at Coyners, 500 at the Alum, 800 at the White Sulphur, 200 at the Hot springs, and 500 at the Sweet and Red Sweet. The large company at Old Point manifests no disposition to break.

Ex-President Tyler is in Norfolk, Va; Ex-President Van Buren remains at his home in Kinderhook; Ex-President Fillmore at Niagara Falls, and Ex-President Pierce is in Europe.

We would caution our farmers, says the Clarksburg Register, against feeding oats affected with rust, to their stock, as in several instances death has resulted in whole herds of hogs and other animals fed with them.

MARRIED,

In Salem, Va., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Armstrong, D. D., Col. J. L. HENRY, of Asheville, late Junior Editor of the Spectator, to Miss MARY A. E., daughter of Dr. Wm. J. Alexander of that place.

DIED,

In Clay county, Mo., on the 19th June, ROBERT DONNELL, Sen., aged about 82 years. He was a native of Guilford county, N. C., but had been a citizen of Missouri for the last twenty years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 2.

BACON—	11½ a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 00	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR —		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 25 a 5 50	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	5 00 a 5 25	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	4 90 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 80 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	70 a 75	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	0 75 a 0 80	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 75 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	36 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Very little change.
Cotton—No change to notice.
Flour—Variable.
Cotton Bagging—The advance in other markets has had but little effect on our market.
Corn—Sales have been made at lowest quotations.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 31, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin 3 25, Yellow 2 85, Hard 1 42½. Spirits 39. Rosin, Common 1 10, Pale $5 to 5 50 as in quality. Flour, super 5 75, family $6.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on Monday last, sales of 43 bales of Cotton at 9 to 12½.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 85 to $5 for mixed to good; 5 10 to 5 85 for fancy. Cotton dull and irregular; Middling Uplands 12⅜. Spirits dull at 44 to 44½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. July 30.—Steamer Fanny, in tow the McKay, with passengers and goods for R Love, A McIntyre, James Martine, G W Williams & Co., T S Lutterloh, C B Mallett, J J Palmer.

Cape Fear Line.—July 31, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and freight for J & N A Cameron, S T Hawley & Son, J M Worth & Son, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, Mrs M Banks, Welsh & Weisiger, W Draughon, J Worth, J Utley, J W Lett, Elkin Co. J M Vann, W A Kuper, J M Johnson, Smitherman & Spencer, D & W McLaurin, C W Andrews, A G Thornton, D H Hays, C B Mallett, J Ottarburg, J A Worth.

ROSIN WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase **2500** BBLS. NO. 1 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Rosin.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Aug 2. 33*6w

STRAYED,

ON Friday last, a dark brown (nearly black) FILLY, 2 years old; hind feet white; scar on left fore leg, below the knee. Any person returning her to me will be properly rewarded.

WM. H. HAIGH.
Aug. 2. 33.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Daniel Clark, on the 10th day of July 1858, registered in Book D., No. 3, page 271, in the Office of the Register of Cumberland County, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said Clark, on Big Rockfish, on the 24th of August,—

100,000 feet of LUMBER, consisting of Scantling, Flooring and Wide Boards; to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This Lumber lies directly on the banks of Big Rockfish, two miles from the mouth thereof,—very easily may be put in the market of Wilmington.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.
One 4 horse Wagon.
One 1 " do.
One Cart.
One Carriage.
One Buggy, in very good condition.
Stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.
Farming Utensils of every kind.
Growing crops of Corn, Peas and Potatoes at the Mill, and also Crop on the land of Theophilus Evans, &c., &c.

Terms, 90 days for endorsed note, to be approved by trustee.

R. W. HARDIE, Trustee
July 31. 33ts

NEGROES! NEGROES!!

ON the 25th August, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, by virtue of authority as above stated, I shall also sell to the highest bidder,

Eight Likely Negroes,

Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Terms—CASH.

ROB'T W. HARDIE,
Trustee Dan'l Clark.
July 31. 33ts

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 2d day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at my residence, commencing with the land on the 2d day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.
Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 33*tf

SULPHATES QUININE & CINCHONA,

And a good assortment of

French, English, German & American CHEMICALS.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

DENTISTRY.

Thos. M. Watson,

HAVING decided on permanently locating at Floral College, respectfully informs the citizens of this place and surrounding country that he is prepared to operate in all the various branches of Surgeon Dentistry, and will be happy to attend all calls in his Profession at any time. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guarantied.

July 29. 33tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a Duplicate of Warrant No 72,339, Act of 1847, issued to John Haltom, father of Reuben B. Haltom, late a Private in Captain Johnson's Company of Texas Rangers, in the war with Mexico; the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated July 20, 1858.

NATHANIEL KNIGHT, Att'y
for JOHN HALTOM.
August 2. 33*6w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., August 1, 1858:

Joseph Andrews.
Mary Black, D J Baldwin, Mrs J C Butler, A Brewer.
D A Cameron, Thos B Coving.
Dibble & Bro.
Jno L Fairly, O M Fuller.
J C Hauly, Hawkins Huske, W T Hines, Robert Hunter.
W Jenkins, Geo F Johnson, Sarah E Jones, M Jernigan.
Robert Kennedy.
Wm R Maxwell, D W Middleton, S Moody, Leddia Matthews, Jno Martin, D C Mac Intyre, Mrs M McNair, Miss Sallie McFadyen, Arch'd McFayden, Reverend Martain.
Rev T B Neill 2, J S Nickens.
Reuben Price, Ethelridge Porter.
Anne Ross, Mary Rodgers, Jno P Roach.
Bryan Salmon, Elisha Steward, Chr Board Com Schools 2. Emeline Turlington
Stephen Walker (colored,) Ruthey Woodle, Thos D Williams, B C Williams.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
July 29, 1858. 32-

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

The Southern Harmo-

NY, and MUSICAL COMPANION, a further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 28, 1858. 32-

Harper's Magazine for AUGUST, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 29.

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 3, 1858. 8-te

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 17. 12te

GLUES,

FOR Distiller's use. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

FRESH TEAS.

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast Teas. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE
July 12. 27-

CONGRESS WATER,

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
July 12. 27-

TRAIN, TANNER'S & LAMP OILS

FOR SALE BY

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission Merchant,

NO. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ *Usual advances on Consignments* ☜

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

AND COLORS of every description. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL,

FOR sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

TEAS,

GREEN and BLACK, of first quality. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7 26tf

POMADES AND PERFUMES,

AND EXTRACTS for flavoring. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

FRESH

Turnip Seed.

"LARGE ENGLISH NORFOLK;"
"White Flat Dutch;"
"Large White Globe;"
"Strap Leaved Red Top Flat;"
"Purple Top Ruta Baga."

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
July 12. 27-

TURNIP SEED.

HANOVER.
RED TOP.
FLAT DUTCH.
RUTA BAGA.
LARGE ENGLISH NORFOLK.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH,
July 19, 1858. 29-ilm. Druggist.

London Porter and Scotch Ale.

60 DOZEN best Ale and Porter. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
July 12. 27-

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18 6mipd

London Porter and Scotch Ale,

FOR SALE by

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

CHEMICAL FOOD,

A SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, Iron, Soda and Potassa. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

TERMS:—Board exclusive of Washing and Lights per Session of five months $30. Tuition in the regular classes $12. The fall Session will commence on the 1st day of September, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.

July 15, 1858. 31-*6w

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,

HIGH POINT, N. C.,

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is on the N. C. Rail Road, 15 miles West of Greensborough, and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin Sept. 1st Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced Teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it They have experienced and competent Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. *Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $36 to $45 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50. French $5. Ornamentals very low *Half of the expenses required in advance.* ☞WANTED. —SITUATIONS FOR SOUTHERN FEMALE TEACHERS. For full information address

Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor.

July 18. 29*8t

MOUNT OLIVET SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SESSION OF MOUNT OLIVET ACADEMY will commence on Monday the 26th of July, 1858. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University.

Tuition at 7, 10, 12½ and $15 per Session of 21 weeks. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the session. No deduction made for absence, except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph, N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for two sessions. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian have been highly satisfactory. The plainness and simplicity with which he imparts instruction, his untiring diligence to take care of the moral character of his students, and his success in gaining their good will, we think, cannot fail to procure for him a large share of patronage.

D. B. LEACH, JOHN SPINKS,
E. H. PHILLIPS, HARDY BROWN,
M. A. SUGG, ALFRED BROWER,
STEPHEN RICHARDSON, Trustees.

July 17, 1858. 29-*4t

ASHLAND ACADEMY,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE 4TH SESSION OF THIS HIGHLY FAVORED Institution will commence Monday the 19th of July. The Academy is situated in a moral, healthy, and intelligent community, on the road from Lumberton to Harllessville. The course of instruction is thorough, embracing all the studies necessary to a high degree of intellectual culture and moral training. Tuition: 6, 9 and $12 per Session. Board in the best of families convenient to the Academy can be had for 6 and $8 per month. The patronage of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited, as we will spare no pains to make our tutilage profitable to them.

D. P. McNAIR, Principal.

July 15, 1858. 29-*4t

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

IN the salubrious climate of Western North Carolina, surrounded by the most magnificent and picturesque mountain scenery, abounding with water of the purest and most refreshing quality.

T. L. TROY and wife propose to open a FEMALE SEMINARY at Rocky Springs, Alexander County, N. C., on the 12th of July, 1858, in the house formerly known as York Collegiate Institute, which house and premises have been purchased by Mr. Troy for the purpose of establishing a Female School. The place is thought to be eminently adapted for such an institution, being in a retired place, yet in the heart of a dense population of honest, industrious and intelligent people, who take a lively interest in the promotion of Education.

The location is 18 miles West of Statesville, 18 miles East of Wilkesborough, and 5 miles North of Taylorsville. Mr. Troy has had 8 or 10 years experience in teaching. His wife is a graduate of Greensborough Female College, and has had some experience in teaching.

No pains will be spared in the instruction and moral training of scholars placed in their care, and the kindest attention paid to their wants and necessities.

Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal at $6 per month, without any extra charges.

Tuition in English Branches from $6 to $15 per Session; Music, on Piano or Guitar, $20; Painting, in Water Colors, $6; Worsted Embroidery $6; Wax Fruit and Flowers $6 each; French $8. Other Ornamentals at reasonable prices.

Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session.

For further information address the Principal, York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, N. C.

June 30, 1858. 25*tf

MT. VERNON SEMINARY,

CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE SIXTH SESSION of the Male Department of this Institution will open on the 2d Monday in July, and close the last Friday in November.

An Assistant will be employed to take charge of the Primary Department, who has experience in teaching, and others when necessary.

As known to many, our locality offers peculiar inducements to those in the lower counties during the Fall Term, especially during the Summer and Fall months. Our mineral water has lost none of its valuable medicinal properties. Board can be obtained on very reasonable terms.

Board $6 00 per month. Tuition as heretofore, ranging from $5 00 to $15 00, and for expenses $1 00.

Students admitted at any time during the Session, and after two weeks from the opening of the Session charged from time of entrance,—one half payable in advance, and the balance at the close of the term; interest charged in all cases when payment is delayed.

Semi-annual Reports sent to parents and guardians. For further particulars address

R. P. JONES, Principal,
Goldston, N. C.

June 25] 23-6t*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the second *Monday* in November, upon the following branches:

Anatomy, J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Theory & Practice of Medicine, P. C. GAILLARD, M. D.
Physiology, JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES are delivered twice a week at the Marine Hospital and the Roper Hospital, by the Physician and Surgeon of those Institutions.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened in October, and dissections conducted daily by the Demonstrator.

In the Anatomical Museum valuable additions have been made in models of a very large size, illustrative of the more minute and delicate structures of the human body.

A valuable and interesting collection in wax of the various parts of the system, in a healthy and diseased state, has also been added.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

June 17. 25-*6w

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN about 50 years old; a WOMAN about 43 and her child, a BOY about 2½ or 3 years. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.

July 10, 1858. 27-*tf

NOTICE.

THE CANDIDATES for the Legislature in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, and the Candidates for the office of Sheriff, by agreement will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

At Carver's Creek, Cumberland Co., July 12th.
" Black River, " " " 13th.
" Flea Hill, " " " 14th.
" Lock's Creek, " " " 15th.
" Cedar Creek, " " " 16th.
" Gray's Creek, " " " 17th.
" Quewhiffle, " " " 22d.
" 71st District, " " " 23d.
" Rockfish, " " " 24th.
" Barbecue, Harnett " " 26th.
" Upper Little River, " " " 27th.
" Stewart's Creek, " " " 28th.
" Grove, " " " 29th.
" Neill's Creek, " " " 30th.
" Buckhorn, " " " 31st.

At which times and places the several Captains will please order their Companies to parade.

June 15, 1858. 20-

TO Turpentine Distillers and others.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has this day engaged Mr. LEONARD BELLINGRATH, Sr., who is well known as a first rate Copper-Smith, and is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Copper-smithing with despatch, such as Turpentine Stills; Copper, Steam and Water Pipes; Pumps; Iron Smoke Stacks, and all other Copper and Sheet Iron works. Repairing of all kinds of Copper-smith work, attended to. All orders promptly attended to.

M. A. BAKER,
Opposite the Post Office.

☞The highest price paid for old Copper by
M. A. BAKER.

June 16. 20tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses.—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines.—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night.* Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man by the name of HENRY, who says he belongs to John B. Archibald of Beaufort County, and was hired to John Perkins, of South Carolina. The said negro is of dark complexion, 5 feet 10½ inches high, about 22 years of age; had on when taken up dark colored pants, black coat and black hat. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, July 19. 29tf

TAKEN UP!

AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailor.

Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., his two WORK STEERS, one a dark red, with white back, with a large Bell; the other a white spotted Steer with a red head. The ear mark is a slope on the upper side of the right ear. They were purchased of Joseph Pell, near Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., and will probably try and make their way back. They are of extra size and in good working order.

Any person that will take them up and address me at Fayetteville, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

G. D. BAKER.

July 15, 1858. 29-*3t

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a decree of the County Court of Robeson, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, Three young likely Negroes, to wit: BILL, MEMORY and HENRY, the property of the estate of Neill Regan, dec'd. A credit of Six months will be given and bond and approved security required.

JOHN A. DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
NANCY REGAN, }

July 16, 1858. 29*tf

DEEP RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to move West, I offer for sale 550 ACRES of LAND, lying immediately on the South side of the River in the mineral region, a few miles above this place. About 100 acres of it is cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

The remainder is well timbered with Pine and Oak. There is on it a good House, and Orchard of choice fruits.

GEO. C. NEWBY.

Gulf, Chatham Co., July 26. 31-4t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1858.

M. McKinnon vs. Robert F. Murphy.

Original Attachment.—Levy on Land, and Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, R. F. Murphy, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be granted and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1858.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

81*6t]

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months, $60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes, 20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.

May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 93tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-tiJapd

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel,* and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.

June 3, 1858. 16-6m

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

"Following the Drum," by Mrs. Viele; Osceola, by Capt. Mayne Reid; The Yellow Frigate, by Capt. Jas. Grant; Wild Flowers.

Further supplies of Life and Ministry of Spurgeon; Mustang Gray; Bernard Lile; School Books; &c.

July 16. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf.89

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work$

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 18tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

W. H TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster. For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1858. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N C,

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 23. 62-

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do, one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

Further Supplies of Books.

LIFE of Dr. Kane, by smucker; English Hearts and English Hands; Parton's Life of Burr; Haupt on Bridge Construction; Breckinridge's Knowledge of God; Wilson on the Skin; Plates to ditto; Mitchell's Therapeutics; Williams on the Principles of Medicine; Wood's Practice; Pierce's Algebra and Geometry; &c.

April 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

VALUABLE PROPEYTR

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

NORTH CAROLINA READERS NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions,* containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

From the Memphis Morning Bulletin, May 27, 1858.

DR. GILBERT:—We invite attention to the card announcing the resumption of practice here by Dr. Samuel Gilbert, in conjunction with his son Dr. S. T. Gilbert. To those of our old citizens who have been familiar with the remarkable medical career of Dr. G., in his peculiar line of practice, nothing is needed to inspire them with confidence in his success in treating the class of diseases for the cure of which he has attained so wide a celebrity. It will be seen that he is now associated with his son, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT,

After an absence of several years, engaged in the successful prosecution of his Profession, especially in the cities of New York and New Orleans, has returned to

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

And is now prepared to treat

CHRONIC DISEASES,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Owing to the fact of his having procured the assistance of his son, Silas T. Gilbert, M. D., a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and who has had ample professional experience in the cities of New York and Charleston, patients will be now treated on more favorable terms than heretofore.

☞ SLAVES will be boarded, lodged and treated for $1,50 per day.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, peculiar to females,

CANCERS,
TUMORS,
ULCERS,
SYPHILIS, &c.

During Dr. Gilbert's absence from this section of the Union, certain persons have, to the great detriment of many of those who have employed them, attempted to imitate him, professing to have a thorough knowledge of his remedies and mode of treatment. The public is hereby notified that Dr. Gilbert has no specific remedy for any disease; that his success has been almost wholly owing to *his personal skill and experience.* The judicious use of caustic applications requires fully as much professional sagacity and experience as does the successful use of surgical instruments.

☞ Pamphlets of Testimonials, etc., for gratuitous distribution, may be had on personal application, or by addressing Drs. S. & S. T. GILBERT,

830 Main st., Greenlaw's Building

July 2, 1858. 27*&s wlm-pd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Polly Pitman vs. Willis Pitman, Allen Pitman, Thomas Martin and wife Emily J., and others, Heirs at Law of Silas Pitman.

Petition for Dower, in Vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that Allen Pitman, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is made according to the statute in such cases made and provided, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Allen Pitman, to appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry F. Pitman, Guardian of the minor heirs of William H. Ashley, vs. William Price.

Attachment Levied on the Legal and Equitable Interest of William Price in and to a Tract of Land lying in the County of Robeson, on both sides of Aaron Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Joseph Thompson, John S. Rowland, David McKellar and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Price, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

24*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

William H Willis vs C. W. Crawford.

Original Attachment Levied on Houses and Lot at Robeson Institute.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, C. W. Crawford, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the said Houses and Lot levied on in this case, should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Houses and Lot.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Amos Butler vs. Obadiah Butler.

Original Attachment,—Henry F. Pitman summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Obadiah Butler, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1858.

25*6